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7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes	Stop
7.30 "	8.00 "	" 10 "	"
8.00 "	8.30 "	" 10 "	"
8.30 "	8.47 "	" 17 "	Stop
8.47 "	8.54 "	" 7 "	Stop
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9.11 "	9.20 "	" 9 "	Stop
9.20 "	9.30 a.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop
9.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	" 15 "	"
11.30 "	12.47 "	" 15 "	Stop
12.47 "	12.57 "	" 10 "	Stop
12.57 "	1.04 "	" 7 "	Stop
1.04 "	1.13 "	" 9 "	Stop
1.13 "	1.20 "	" 7 "	Stop
1.20 "	1.30 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop
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SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes	) Stop ping
7.30 a.m.	8.30 "	" 10 "	
9.30 "	11.00 "	" 10 "	
1.15 "	12.00 noon	" 10 "	
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	" 10 "	
1.00 p.m.	2.30 "	" 15 "	
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6.47 "	6.47 "		Non Stop
6.57 "	6.57 "		Stopping
7.04 "	7.04 "		Non Stop
7.13 "	7.13 "		Stopping
7.20 "	7.20 "		Non Stop
7.30 "	7.30 "		Stopping
7.37 "	7.37 "		Non Stop
7.47 "	7.47 "		Stopping
7.54 "	7.54 "		Non Stop
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**BOLSHEVICS AND RELIGION.****PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.****"THERE IS NO LAW BUT THE SOVIET LAW."**

A powerful and stirring address upon his personal experiences in Bolshevik Russia was given by Captain Francis McCallagh, author of "A Prisoner of the Reds," in the Great Hall of King's College on May 28th, on behalf of the Appeal for the Russian Clergy Fund.

In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman expressed his pleasure at being present, because he recognized in Captain McCallagh a fellow journalist of the highest enterprise and the utmost veracity. (Cheers.) He was a man who had long been known as fearless both in speech and action, and he had behind him a long career of adventure and of service which most of them would be proud to be able to put to their names. At the beginning of the Great War he was in Warsaw during the Russian attack on it. Then he joined up in England, got a commission, and was later head of publicity in the British Military Mission of General Knox in Siberia. He was out off in the retreat, and made a most daring journey through to Moscow, on the way investigating the Tsar's murder at Ekaterinburg, and establishing the most trustworthy account of the assassination. In his last visit to Moscow, where he went with the full knowledge of the Bolsheviks, he spent about six months, and began jibbing when obvious attempts were made to corner the various correspondents and put them under the personal direction of Chicherin. He is a devout Roman Catholic, and the trial of Budkiewicz stirred him deeply. He managed to get all his account out to the English and American press, although he was arrested after Budkiewicz's condemnation, and sent to the same prison from which he was later released, to return to England. (Hear, hear.)

MOSCOW'S DOUBLE VOICE.Captain Francis McCallagh, explained at the outset that he spoke from the standpoint of a newspaper correspondent, and not as a theologian or politician. Living all their lives abroad, sometimes in very disturbed countries, journalists, he said, were generally inclined to become a little cynical and unemotional. The present religious persecutions in Russia shocked him very much, and not him alone—for he did not claim to be any better or worse than other correspondents—but also his colleagues both Christian and Jewish. At the trial of Bishop Cieplak, one of his colleagues—a Jew, if he was not mistaken—showed the censor a cable in which he described the last night of the trial, and in which he used the words, "After sentence was pronounced the Polish women present in confusion their last night. It was perfectly true, but the censor said 'We don't want that,' and he ran his blue pencil through it. That correspondent said, 'This won't do for me,' and he was now in Riga, sending to *The Daily Telegraph* some pretty 'hot stuff.' During the past three years at least three correspondents had done the same thing in the same paper. One of them had no time to get out; he was put out, the same as himself.

Moscow spoke with a double voice! It told Russia that it was out to crush all religions: it told the rest of the world, through its Foreign Office and through its envoys in Christian States, that it was not persecuting any religion. But it had been the same in every persecution of the Church. The religious question in Russia was not one of Jew versus Christian, he said, as a Government brought in, by a Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and the Archbishop of Canterbury ventured to criticize it, and even invited a number of other prelates to Lambeth Palace in order to discuss the matter, the Prime Minister did not have the Archbishop arrested on a charge of high treason, tried in Westminster Hall, and beheaded on Tower Hill. As Mr. Ramsay MacDonald put it in the House of Commons the other day: "If there is anything that characterizes the more liberal-minded section of the people of this country, it is that their religious belief and religious faith are sacred as against the force of the State. They have worshipped God as they wished, State or no State, decree or no decree, law or no law, and they will pursue that same spiritual independence." Archbishop Cieplak took the same view. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and therefore, on several occasions during the trial, his conception of the law came into acute conflict with the Bolshevik conception, as set forth by Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, and by Galkin, the Chief Judge. In fact two incompatible conceptions were represented in that court. The Western conception was in the dock, and on the Bench was another conception strange, sinister, Babylonian, unutterably repellent, a conception from which every European in court shrank instinctively as animals instinctively shrink from things that were fatal to them.

THE SOVIET LAW.

On one occasion, Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, asked one of the prisoners: "Have you ever imparted religious instruction to persons under age?" The prisoner said: "Yes, I have." "In my house." "How many children have you taught at a time in your house?" "One, two, sometimes more." "And the maximum number?" "As many as ten." "Are you aware that the Soviet law, by the decree of January 21st, 1918, forbids you to teach children?" "Yes, at school." "Was not your house a school, under the circumstances?" "No, it was not—in the meaning of the decree. Here the prosecutor shrugged his shoulders, and made, with his hands, a gesture expressive of the greatest doubt and impatience, saying, at the same time, "You still persist in your point of view, which is directly opposed to the law!" "Being a priest," said the prisoner in reply, "I only discharge my bounden duty when I instruct children in religion. And you declare that you will continue to do so?"

said Krylenko, darkly. "Yes," said the priest, "I will continue to do so." A similar interrogatory was put to all the other clergymen, and the answers were always the same, save in one instance, where a priest, while maintaining that he had a right to teach children, said that, owing to having had other duties to discharge, he had never been called upon to do so. This priest was convicted, however, on another charge, the grave charge of "falling demonstratively on his knees"—to quote from the Act of Accusation itself.

As I could not prevent the confiscation of the 'Sacred vessels,' he said, "I knelt down to pray." "That was a counter-revolutionary act!" roared Krylenko; and, in the event, that priest got several years' imprisonment. One of the prisoners, questioned by Krylenko on his knowledge of Bolshevik laws, said, "There are other laws—those of God and of the Church—and the law to teach religion is divine." This answer infuriated the Prosecutor. "We care not," he roared, "about any other law. There is no law here but Soviet law. When that law comes into conflict with any other law you must choose which you will obey." "I will obey the law of God, and of my conscience," said the priest. Further interrogated by Krylenko, the Archbishop replied, "We terrorists nobody; we have only to do with the Faith and with Free Will. If anyone weakens in the Faith, it is my duty to strengthen him. This is a religious, not a political, act." "How would you treat a Power which forbade you to teach children?" was another question to which the Archbishop replied: "If our right to teach children were taken from us by force, we would submit only to an iron necessity." Thanks to the position occupied by the Church, said Krylenko later, "there was formed amongst the Faithful, a hostile disposition of mind towards the orders of the Government. Is this not so?" "Not hostile," replied the Archbishop, "I should rather say that the Faithful were grieved." "Hh! Well, grieved if you like; but is it or is it not a political act to make people feel that they have a grievance against the Government?" "In my opinion, it is not in this case a political act," Krylenko roared a grand crescendo in his final speech, the terrible speech in which he demanded the lives of six men. First, in order to show how he regarded the Divine Law, he yelled: "Your religion! I spit on it, as I do on all religions, Orthodox, Jewish, Mohammedan, Lutheran, and the rest." Then he used these terrible words: "There is no law but the Soviet law, and by that law you must die!" This was the authentic voice of Bolshevism. The comparatively smooth and soothing assurances of Krasina and Litvinov were articles of export only. They were manufactured exclusively for us.

"There is no law but the Soviet law, and by that law you must die." He had just come from Red Moscow, and even yet that terrible phrase was still ringing in his ears like the clang of a funeral bell, like the chant of a savage tribe gathered around a victim at the stake. Bolshevism was full of such phrases, formidable, sinister, exotic phrases which gripped the brain like some deadly, maddening drug, which excited one like a text from some occult, diabolical scripture. At the manufacture of such phrases Lenin was a past-master and even the mysterious malady from which he now suffered had not deprived him of that terrible gift. "We have a Terror, a triple Terror," he wrote once, while lying on his bed of sickness—and this at a time when Mr. Lloyd George and other simple-minded people in this country were trying to persuade us that Bolshevism had become mild and reasonable. "We unleashed that Terror once. We can unleash it again." (Cheers.) Captain McCallagh finally made an appeal for the innocent men imprisoned by the Bolsheviks, declaring that those imprisoned for political offences numbered at least fifty thousand.

I want (he said) to appeal to you on behalf of all the prisoners of the Reds. We have been told 'Hands off Russia!' when we have no intention of putting hands on Russia. We have been warned about the awfulness of making war, when we have no intention of making war. If you want a cry to indicate your attitude towards Russia, why not try 'Open the Prison Doors!' All the old Tsarist gaols are full; and the only building operations now going on in Russia are connected with the transformation of private houses into prisons. Most of Russia's present output of pig-iron goes into prison bars. I stood behind such bars myself; they were brand new, and the room in which I was confined had been part of a young ladies' academy. If any political party in England wants a cry with regard to Russia, why not 'Open the Prison Doors!'

THE SPEECHES.

Dean Inge, proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that about a year ago authentic information was published showing that no fewer than 1,578,000 people had been done to death by the Cheka, which represented the most ghastly tyranny that had ever existed, and it could not last for long. When a small body of bloodthirsty ruffians declared war against the three strongest instincts—religion, the family, and private ownership—it surely could not last long. As before the blood of the martyrs would be the seed of the Church, and there must follow a great religious revival throughout that vast country.

Canon Howlett, in seconding, said that the denial by the Bolsheviks of the individual right and duty to recognize and obey the divine law of conscience was a matter of concern for the whole civilized world.

The Chief Rabbi, who supported, said he was glad to be associated with the protest against religious persecution, because he knew that it touched the Jewish community very deeply, and in Russia the Jews were suffering more intensely from the persecution than any other part of the population. What was going on was a strangulation of the Jewish soul throughout Soviet Russia. The massacres of the Jews in the Ukraine were only comparable to the slaughter of the Armenians. Commissioner Unsworth related how Salvation Army girls working in Moscow of food the starving were thrown into prison. When he heard about this crime he saw Mr. Krassin in his beautiful offices in Bond-street and asked him: "Why have you imprisoned our girls? Their only crime is that they have been trying to relieve misery." Mr. Krassin's reply was, "They are political or they would not be in prison; we imprison nobody for religion." He (the speaker) then wrote to Mr. Lloyd George, and said that the English people would scarcely be easy respecting a Government that had anything to do with another Government that allowed such things to happen, and two days later all the girls were liberated. The vote of thanks was heartily carried.

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(Continued.)

36.—Don't go No-trumps over your partner's
one call in Spades or Hearts, unless (a)
you are strong in at least two other
suits, and (b) have two, but only two
cards, both of them small, in his suit.
(See ss. 35, 40).Irwin, p. 135, 'don't change [a major-suit
call] to no-trumps unless you have a hundred
aces'; p. 37, 'a singleton in the suit which
your partner has announced, is very bad'.Bergholt, p. 83, 'you may overbid a
Heart or Spade with No-trumps (a) if all
the other three suits are safely stopped, or
(b) more speculatively, if you have solid
Clubs or Diamonds, and one of the two
remaining suits safely stopped.' Anthony,p. 49, 'if his partner calls Hearts, and he
has no strength in that suit but holds a
No-trump, he will very properly declare
No-trumps.' Hingley, p. 10, is evidently of
the same opinion, because 'of the great
possibility of one of the defenders holding
length in that suit, your partner's suit is
much less a guard or defence, only
that is obvious.' (But Foster and Work
would call a major suit, as Dealer,
without a card of re-entry, so that if
you are void, you could not put
your partner in; you ought to be in a position
to put him in twice. A minor suit bid by
Dealer, would, or should, always be accom-
panied by a card of re-entry.)Work, p. 29, contrasts 'a player of the old
school whose doctrine is that a partner's
Major should be let alone with a partner who
'understands the science' of modern partner-
ship bidding.' Foster, despite his strong
preference for a major suit over a no-trump,
would take out a spade call into no-trumps
on such a hand as S. xx; H. K. xxx; D. A. Q. x;
C. A. J. xx (See Foster p. 38). Emmet, p. 14,
would take out into No-trumps if you have
'a good no-trump in the other three suits'.37.—A two call by Dealer is a request to have
him in; a three call is a demand.In a major suit, says Anthony, p. 31, 'it is
a warning to one's partner not to take you
out.' Bergholt, p. 81, 'an original two in
hearts or spades is a mandate from your
partner for you to leave him alone. If you
hold four aces, you may disregard his in-
structions and overbid (with) Two No-
trumps—not otherwise.' So Emmet, p. 33
and Work, p. 101. The latter adds, p. 102,
'heads frequently occur with which it is ad-
visable to advance an initial Major bid from
two to three, or from three to four.' Foster,p. 104, 'a partner that will take out an
original two-trick bid (in a major suit) must
be very strong, and well able to take care of
himself in his own suit.'In a minor suit, Anthony, p. 48, con-
sidered a two call to be an invitation to
No-trumps. (See s. 16). Bergholt, p. 84,
'overbid with two No-trumps if you are
moderately guarded in all the three other
suits; more speculatively if you have two
of those suits securely guarded.' Dalton,p. 62, 'Third player should should call Two
No-trumps if he can.'Irwin, p. 103, 'if your partner makes a
pre-emptive bid (which she greatly dis-
likes) let him alone; this is what he
wants, and what he is asking of you.' So 2
Manning p. 58.

38.—The raise (or 'assist').

(1) When Dealer has called 'One No-
trump' and Second Player has also declar-
ed, you may raise Dealer's call to Two
No-trumps if (a) you give him a good
Player's suit, (b) you have enough
in your own hand to go game; but it is
usually far better to double Second Player's
call.Bergholt, p. 92, 'you must not bid Two
No-trumps except with adequate strength
and the desire suit stopped. You are
justified in doubling the suit (but not in
overbidding with Two No-trumps) if you
hold (a) Two stoppers in the suit (b) One
stopper and two outside tricks (c) Two
stoppers in Clubs over Second Player's
'two Spades,' if weak in Spades and long
and strong in Clubs. (But would he call
'three Diamonds'—which Dealer cannot
convert into 'Two No-trumps'?)Dalton, p. 46, 'if third player is unguard-
ed in the declared suit he should never call
'Two No-trumps' unless he has a No-
Trump hand in the other three suits'.(Butler, p. 39, says this 'is a great mistake';
he himself would call three Clubs or three
Diamonds). If Third is well guarded, the
better plan, Dalton thinks, is to double the
two-trick call. So Anthony, p. 51; and
Foster, p. 199. The latter says, p. 203, 'never
assist a no-trumper; double, or bid your best
suit, if you are too strong to pass.' Butler,
p. 39, 'the better the hand, the better the
double.' Owen, p. 29, 'it is much wiser to
double.'Work, p. 107, 'the partner should not bid
Two No-trumps unless he has at least (a) one
trick in the adverse suit (b) one other quick,
sure trick, and (c) a reasonable chance for
more.' He gives examples.Pacheco, p. 44, 'third player should not
assist unless he is guarded in the
(opponent's) suit or has a No-trump hand
himself; if he has two certain tricks in the
suit and other good cards, he should
double.' So Hingley, p. 39, 'to raise to Two
No-trumps you absolutely must have a
guard in the adversary's suit and two
tricks outside.' He would, however, raise
on A. x. x, or K. x. x, or Q. x. x of the adversary's
suit and nothing else. This Gillies, p. 99,
disapproves.Irwin does not discuss the advisability of
the raise in No-trumps, but contents herself
by observing, p. 63, that 'in no-trumps any
guarded honour is a trick, and any other
guarded honour is a trick; Queens and Jacks,
if guarded, count both as tricks and raises;
singletons and blank suits are valueless.' (In
other words she would, apparently, as Third
Player, put Dealer up to 'Two No-trumps'
over Second's call, if she held (a) a stopper
in Second's suit, and (b) a minimum of
Q. x. x or J. x. x in another suit).Bluet, p. 90, 'the third hand cannot
make an honest support bid of two no-
trumps unless his strength is at least aver-
age, and he holds a guard in the suit bid
by the Second hand.' Bascule, p. 39, 'your
partner is bound to advance the bidding to
'two no trumps' if he has a guard in
the adversary's suit and a fair supporting
hand.'39.—(3)—When Dealer has made a ONE call
in a suit, and Second Player has over-
bid him, if you can support your part-
ner, always do so, unless he has called
a minor and you have a strong declara-
tion in a major suit. If Dealer has
called Hearts, and you have support in
Hearts, do not breach to Spades, but
raise Dealer; and so with Clubs and
Diamonds.See Dalton, pp. 53-56; Bergholt, p. 93;
Anthony, p. 52. But Foster, p. 130, 'if Dealer
bids a Heart and partner has five Spades to
four honours, he should certainly call a
Spade.' So Irwin, p. 134.In the case where Dealer's one call has been
overbid by a higher one call, Third Player
may, says Dalton (p. 52) call No-trumps
(but he ought then to be able to (a)
stop Second and (b) put Dealer
in twice). If Second's call is a two,
and Third can hold this twice, Third should
support Dealer. If Second's call is 'one No-
trump,' it is, as a rule, better for Third to
say nothing (Foster p. 138); 'there is no
need for the partner to deny the suit;
passing or shifting would do that, though
it is better to sit tight and lead' (p. 190).So Irwin, p. 46, 'when Second hand has
bid, a Third-hand pass is sufficient warning
to the dealer that his partner cannot help
him.'40.—Put your partner (Dealer) up one if you
have at least(a) one of the first three honours, and
one small card, of his suit, with two out-
side tricks;(b) one of the above honours, and two
small, with one certain outside trick;(c) four small cards of his suit, with one
certain outside trick;(d) two honours (above the 10), and one
small, with one certain or two probable
outside tricks.It is dangerous to raise on outside strength
alone, or on trumps without an outside
trick.Irwin (Chap. iii) says 'to raise your part-
ner's bid in any declared trump you must
hold a 'trick' and 'raiser' (among which
are singletons and missing suits). Your
trick and your raiser must lie in
different suits, 'you may never raise on one
suit alone, not even if it be trumps' (p. 51).Dalton, p. 63, 'one trick in the suit,
and one certain or two probable tricks out-
side is sufficient; two or three small
trumps and a singleton, especially in the
opponent's suit, are quite as useful as an
ace or a king.' Robertson (p. 106) says
that partner can raise once, holding two
sure tricks, which Bergholt (p. 95) ques-
tions. Bascule, p. 50, emphasises the 'duty
of the third player to support his partner
in the bidding if he can.' So Anthony,

p. 50.

Gillies, who devotes a whole chapter
(ix) to the raise, says 'do not raise your
partner unless you can give him some
support in his suit, and your hand is
worth two tricks on his call.' Pacheco, p.
46, says 'you should have a shade better
than two certain tricks, and he quotes from
Work the various factors that may be said
to be worth one or more tricks. Work
reproduces this table in his latest book (p.
111), and says 'conservative bidders do not
believe in advancing a partner's suit bid of
one with a bare two tricks; but with ex-
actly that strength they will advance a
partner's bid from two to three,
'was bid one at a time.' (As usual, he gives
examples).Gillies, p. 61, 'do not raise on a doubleton
(in trumps) unless one is the Queen or better,
and then only on good outside strength; the
only time it is justifiable to raise your part-
ner's call without some outside tricks is when
you have length in his suit, and then you
have length in a pre-emptive raise.' An-
thony, p. 52, 'support on a two or three-trick
hand (strength) in the suit is not essential;
while two or three small trumps in a hand
that contains a singleton, or is void in a suit,
is of material service.'Foster bases the whole of his chapter
'Assisting Suit-bids' (pp. 18-19) on his
system of 'trick values.' An outline of this
system is given in the Appendix to the
present compilation; but Foster's treatise
should be studied in its entirety. Not the
least valuable part of it is calculation, in
terms of 'trick values,' of the assistance
that would justify a raise by Declarant's part-
ner—more than 31 values. Bergholt, p. 95, 'to
be justified in increasing the contract
by one trick.' Third Player must have a
hand worth 31 tricks. Bergholt's method of
reckoning 'tricks' differs, like Work's, some-
what from Foster's; with which both should
be compared. Manning, p. 62, does not
'believe in any mechanical devices; you
must not support on the first round (a) just
because you have some strength in other
suits, nor (b) unless you have some strength
in the suit he has called.' Bluet,
p. 70, 'a hand of average strength in a major
suit containing three trumps, or two trumps
one of which is a high honour, is a normal
supporting hand.' He considers it a fallacy
that trump length by itself is useless.Manning, (Daily Mail 25.2.22), 'the
minimum on which you can assist a free bid
of a suit, 1 place at two aces and some hold-
ing, three at least, of your partner's suit.'
Emmet, p. 7, 'a rough, though good, rule is to
presume that Dealer has credited him with
being able to make two certain tricks in his
own hand.' 2 Pacheco p. 16, 'never advance
your partner's bid unless you have two
tricks in your hand and at least three trumps
if they be small ones.'41.—If Dealer has passed and Second Player
bids, Third Player must not overbid, with-
out an attacking bid, when he is not in a
favourable attacking position.Foster illustrates this 'very common mis-
take' on p. 122. Third Player, he says, 'is
clearly on the defensive, and should show a
suit in which he has defence.' Bergholt, p.
91, 'on the question of bidding No-trumps
under the above circumstances: 'either the
declared suit should be stopped twice; or
if only stopped once, you should have a
solid suit of Clubs or Diamond.'Work, p. 77, 'at least one more trick is
required to justify a bid by Third Hand
than was needed by Second Hand after
Dealer's bid.' (See s. 23.)HONGKONG SHARE MARKET
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"THE CHRISTIAN GENERAL" EXPLAINS.

NO MEDDLING IN POLITICAL
AFFAIRS.

General Feng Yu Hsiang in an interview with the editor of one of the Peking Chinese news agencies, denied that he was interfering in Peking politics and explained his attitude on some of the recent political events. He also went into some detail as to his action concerning the recent police strike.

The following is the substance of the interview:

Question: Is it true that you participated in recent political moves spoken of by some of the foreign papers in Peking?

Answer: No, it is not true. This must have been woven from fabrications. I am a soldier and being ignorant of politics I have not the courage to make any move therein. Since my removal to Peking I have been staying at my headquarters at Nanyuan, and I very seldom come inside the capital except for important business. I have refrained from any social engagement, and I have not taken a keen interest in the affairs of the Central Government.

Question: Is there any truth in the statement that you are responsible for the expulsion of President Li from Peking?

Answer: In connection with the recent political agitation I did one thing only, namely, I tendered my resignation, this was brought about through my inability to meet the payment of my soldiers, who have not been paid for more than a year and who number over 30,000. The military arrears have amounted to more than \$3,000,000. I have more than once demanded payment from the President's office, cabinet and Ministry. It is not I alone who have set the precedent for demanding payment from the Government authorities. The Government organs have done so repeatedly, besides the soldiers and police. The underlying reason has been the pressure of daily necessities. Owing to the Festival, when the cabinet resigned en bloc, the officers of the 13th and 9th divisions including my division were compelled to request the President to make the payment in order to assist them in tiding over the holding. Under such circumstances, if President Li promised to pay them a little, either by raising some fund or by requesting banks to make an advance, the public demonstrations would have been avoided. But he failed to take such a step and told them that he was not responsible for their payment, having mistaken their effort for some evil object to be attained. For this reason, being convinced that their supplication was misconstrued and that there would be no man responsible for their payment, these men went on strike. I thought, therefore, that this occasion must make me responsible. In order to avoid aggravating the situation General Wang Hui Ching and I were obliged to tender our resignations. However, pending acceptance of my resignation, I did my best to pacify the soldiers and maintain peace and order of the capital.

Question: Have you ever expressed any opinion on the political situation?

Answer: Yes, I have. It is said that I sent a letter threatening President Li and whether it has been fabricated in my name I do not know. I myself bear no grudge against his person and I would not have done it. In case it were I who did it, I would have confessed it, since there is a common saying that every great man must confess his own deed. But it is indeed a rumour fabricated by newspapermen that I participated in the expulsion of President Li, which I shall not refute for the time being, since I have felt that compromise of heart of an innocent man which is sufficient. I shall take heed and let defamers do their worst on me.

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EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY MUST REMAIN.

VIEWS OF TIENTSIN AMERICANS.

On the question of abolition of extra-territoriality in China the annual report of the American Chamber of Commerce, presented at the annual meeting recently, has the following to say:

"The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the present conditions of unrest in China make absolutely unwarranted any consideration of the abolition of extra-territoriality. Until there has been a vast change in the personnel of those in control of the destinies of China, and they have become imbued with the idea of justice in the modern Western sense, none of the protection which American and other foreign interests now enjoy should be withdrawn."

"According to the terms of the Washington Conference, a Commission was to visit China six months after adjournment of the Conference and report on conditions. On May 6th, 1923, the Chinese Minister to the United States requested the postponement of the visit of the Commission for one year. The Chamber is of the firm opinion that any consideration of this question should be postponed until conditions have improved in sufficient measure to justify the question being taken up again."

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE SCANDAL.

THE TRIAL IN FRANCE.

The trial of Senator André Berthelot, formerly chairman of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, M. Pernet, the general manager, and the former members of the board of directors, on charges arising out of the failure of the bank in 1921, was continued on June 1st before the Eleventh Correctional Chamber. The accusations are based on an alleged irregular issue of shares in the bank, unlawful dealings in such shares, and the declaration of fictitious dividends.

M. Berthelot was closely questioned by M. Laugier, President of the Court, on the special privileges attached to the Founders' shares and the allotment of 30 per cent. of the total profits to these shares. M. Berthelot replied that he did not consider this an extravagant percentage. Many companies, he declared, treated Founders' shares much more generously.

Questioned as to the reasons for the increase in the company's capital, which was raised from 45,000,000 to 150,000,000, M. Berthelot replied that the increase in the capital was fully justified by the growth in the business and by the necessity for providing against the fall in the franc exchange after the war. The President objected that the bonus of 105 per share offered when the capital was increased from 75,000,000 to 150,000,000 appeared excessive, whereupon M. Berthelot remarked that the whole of these shares were taken up by holders of the existing shares. He admitted that he received 1,000,000 in bonuses, but this was paid to him not as an administrator but as a shareholder.

M. Berthelot was examined on the question of fictitious dividends. On June 25th, 1920, dividends amounting to 6,000,000 were voted at the rate of 25f and 50f respectively to the half-paid and fully-paid Ordinary shares and 250f and 275f respectively to the half-paid and fully-paid Founders' shares. But, said the President, in the following month the bank found itself in such difficulties that an appeal had to be made to a consortium of financiers, and the Government was asked to intervene. Five months later the bank had made heavy losses. How were these to be explained? Experts, continued the President, attributed this state of affairs to bad management on the part of the administrators of the bank.

One of the counsel for the defence here intervened to attribute the bank's difficulties to the world-crisis, and M. Berthelot added that it was also due in part to the growing hostility of the international consortium, against which the bank had had to fight from its very foundation, since the principal reason for its existence was to oppose a French organisation to the international consortium, in which German interest predominated, and which was tending to acquire economic mastery in China.

Two technical financial points arose next day. The first was the issue in China of 40,000,000 of bank notes, which should have been covered by a reserve in bullion of 33 per cent. This metallic reserve did not exist, according to the indictment. Then, secondly, the war profits of the Banque Industrielle de Chine were not declared.

These two charges caused a sharp intervention by the defence, and, amidst close attention, the question was asked: "What is a bank note?" M. André Berthelot made a learned and technical dissertation on the nature of a bank note. He considered the real character of a bank note to be a sort of bill of exchange payable at sight, and not a kind of paper money circulating legally as forced currency. The bank note was originally in France a bill of exchange, duly covered and payable at sight by the Bank of France, and the same character of the bank note has been maintained in China, where no monopoly to issue notes exists. There are 2,000 banks in China whose bank notes should be repaid when tendered. The Banque Industrielle de Chine possessed in its branch banks in China the exact equivalent of the bank notes issued by either in bullion or in bills. The proof that the French China bank held the necessary reserves to meet the reimbursement of its notes was shown on two occasions during the war. At the instigation of Germany a run was made on the bank in the shape of a number of demands for reimbursement, but the Banque Industrielle de Chine was able to meet all these demands for payment. Concerning the bank's war profits, M. Berthelot declared that his bank was subject to the law on war profits, but was not a debtor.

SALT FUNDS SEIZED FOR LINCHENG BANDITS!

A Peking News Agency states that the Peking Government has received a telegram from the Tsuchun of Shantung informing them that he has drawn on the local salt collections for \$110,000, to go toward his expenses in connection with the settlement of the Lincheng bandit affair. Some time ago when he made the suggestion that he be permitted to take this action, the Peking officials definitely refused to allow any such action explaining that it would be in contravention of the salt agreements with the foreign Powers. They also told him that money would be forthcoming but the Tsuchun apparently got tired of waiting and has taken the chance of disobeying orders.

THE PEACE OF SHANGHAI. AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT BY TUCHUN OF KIANGSU.

Mr. George E. Sokolsky, writing in the N.Y. Daily News, says:

The peace of Shanghai is of such tremendous importance to the welfare of China that in discussing the state of the country with General Chi Haich'uan, Tsuchun of Kiangsu, I could not resist the temptation of putting a direct question on a rather definite issue.

"General Chi," I asked, "should war occur in North China, would Shanghai be endangered because of the different political complexes of the generals in this vicinity?"

"As long as I have been in Kiangsu," General Chi replied, "I have been able to maintain friendly relations with all provinces and to prevent attacks on Kiangsu from without and disorders within. This is my particular field of work. I may not be able to play an important part in national affairs, but I try to keep this province, for which I am responsible, at peace. You may assure all who are interested that unless this province is attacked, there will be no fighting in the lower Yangtze and I do not believe that this province will be attacked."

"But, General Chi," I continued, "should a national war take place between contending forces in the north, what will you do?"

"Your question is a little too blunt," the Tsuchun replied. "You ask me for all my plans, which, of course, I cannot give you. But this I can say:—There have been national wars in China, wars about Peking and in other places in China, but we have always managed to keep out. But we must not be attacked by others. I am willing to join with any patriotic Chinese in keeping peace in this part of China. Rumours about neighbouring generals and myself not being on friendly terms are nonsense. We are good friends, although we do not always have the same opinion as to what will save China. Who knows what programme is the best at this moment?"

THE CANTON MINT. THE QUESTION OF ITS RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

In an interview with the Secretary of Finance at Canton, Mr. Yeh Kung Chon, the question of re-establishing Canton Mint was brought up. Mr. Yeh said: "It is true that there are a number of persons seeking to contract for this enterprise, but up to the present I have not definitely appointed any person nor do I intend to do so yet. In the hope of increasing the revenue for the Government I have to take into consideration, besides the conditions of the contract, the ability and financial position of the persons in question." Mr. Yeh hoped that intending contractors, instead of competing each other, would co-operate so that the best results would be secured. In conclusion Mr. Yeh said: "I want to make it public that I have never empowered any person as my representative in negotiations concerning this matter nor definitely promised any person the contract."

TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS. OPERATIONS EXPECTED TO BE RESUMED.

The question of reopening direct passenger service through Siberia, which has been under consideration for these two years has been moved from its freezing point.

Manchuria Station is going to be the place where all questions as regards through traffic will be decided and where all details will be worked into an official agreement.

Representatives of the C.E.R. and of all the Far Eastern and Siberian Railways are to meet there.

Besides a number of higher officials of the Administration of the C.E.R., some delegates of the Board of Directors, Russians and Chinese, will also attend the meeting.

It is possible that some representatives of the Central Soviet Administration will participate in the negotiations. Moscow has made up its mind to restore the Trans-Siberian Express service not later than September and the Russian delegates are instructed to yield every possible concession in order to re-establish the service even extending it as far as Riga.

The main points of the contract with the International Sleeping Car Co. have already been worked out.

The only difficulty is hidden in the passport question, but it is expected to overcome it by issuing special Transit Visas which without unnecessary formalities will be available in Peking, Shanghai, Harbin and other places.

It is confidently hoped that within two and half months the comfortable Trans-Siberian Express will resume its speedy service between Vladivostok and Riga.—Far Eastern Times (Peking).

CHILD LABOUR COMMISSION AT SHANGHAI.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S LEAD.

The following is taken from the Municipal Gazette of Shanghai:—

The Child Labour Commission was inaugurated on Friday, June 22nd, 1923, when the first session took place at the Administration Building.

All the members were present as follows:—Messrs. J. S. S. Copper, E. J. Cornfoot, R. J. McNicol, H. Y. Moh, G. Okada, H. Lipson Ward, Mrs. D. MacGillivray, Miss Agatha Harrison, Miss Mayling Soong and Dr. Mary Stone.

In addition, Mr. H. G. Simms, Chairman, and Mr. E. S. R. Rowe, Acting Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council, attended.

The terms of reference were read by the Acting Secretary of Council whereupon the Chairman of Council welcomed those present in the following terms:—

"In opening this important commission I would like in the first place to express the Council's appreciation of your desire to assist it in arriving at a wise decision on what we must all admit is a problem presenting great difficulty."

As you are aware the Council endorsed the view that it should take a lead in bringing about certain reforms in conditions applying to Child Labour in factories and mills in the Settlement. Since then the Chinese Government has evinced a desire to improve conditions in mills and factories under its jurisdiction, and it appears to the Council an opportune time to work in co-operation with the Chinese Government, and rather than apply separate Rules and Regulations to factories and mills in the Settlement it would be much more advisable to take as a basis to work on the Laws recently promulgated by the Chinese Government, and deal with them in the light of your experience and knowledge with a view to persuading the Chinese Government to add to or modify their Laws, so that we could adopt them here, thus securing uniform legislation both in and out of the Settlement. I feel sure we can rely on the French Council co-operating with us when the time comes to submit proposals to them.

I understand there is a possibility of Dame Anderson visiting this City. As she is an authority on these very matters you are about to discuss, you will no doubt consider that her assistance would be valuable to you, and the Council would willingly invite her to take part in your deliberations in an advisory capacity if she would be willing to do so.

We have on this commission ladies who have made a close study of this problem of Child Labour in China, and the views of the Chinese ladies on the commission should prove particularly helpful as they have special facilities for putting before the commission the attitude of the children's parents towards reforms. There are economical difficulties to contend with and while we can see the ultimate advantages which the children will reap both mentally and physically as a result of these reforms the parents naturally are more concerned with the immediate financial gain resulting from their children's labour under present conditions. The gentlemen who have accepted the Council's invitation to sit on the commission have practical experience of conditions in mills and factories, and from a business point of view are just as anxious to arrive at a proper solution of the Child Labour problem as those who approach the subject chiefly from the point of view of social reform. Evidence of this is to be seen from the lead taken by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., in limiting the age at which children can be employed in Ewings. The suitable education of these children thus shut out from work is a question which it will be for you to discuss, but it must be borne in mind that many of them must reside outside our jurisdiction, and this is where there should be co-operation with the Chinese authorities.

The Council suggests that Mr. Lipson Ward be asked to preside over the commission, and I feel sure that under his Chairmanship you will enter into your labours fully determined to try and overcome the difficulties you are bound to encounter, always bearing in mind that reforms are very necessary if we are to justify our claim to be enlightened administrators of this important Settlement, because no good Administration can afford to ignore its responsibility for the social welfare of the children who live under its jurisdiction. The Council will await the result of your deliberations with the greatest interest. Ladies and Gentlemen, we wish you every success."

The meeting terminated at 5.15 p.m.

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are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the distant lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China, located in 33, Queen's Road Central, Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their specialty.—Advvt. [201]

SUMMARY COURT.

THE BREACH OF CONTRACT CASE.
SUIT AGAINST MOLLER AND CO. AND
T. ORTON (AS THIRD PARTY).
The Summary Court case in which Moller and Company Ltd. and Mr. Thomas Orton, late Manager of the firm in Hongkong, were sued by the Mail Wo Fat firm in a breach of contract case was continued yesterday afternoon, before his Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Messrs. Moller and Co. Ltd. were represented by Mr. E. G. Corbett, and Mr. Orton by Mr. A. A. Arculli.

The case had been adjourned for the production of Moller and Co.'s power of attorney to Mr. Orton, and for the attendance of Mr. S. T. Williamson (a former manager) as a witness.

Mr. Williamson stated that he was formerly a Director and General Manager of Moller and Co. in Hongkong. During that time there was no flour business done by the firm at all. On one occasion some friends of the Company in Australia sold a quantity of flour to Chinese firms in Hongkong, but the Chinese did not take it up and it simply lay in the godowns for three months and went bad. At the end of that time the company in Australia wrote to Moller and Co., "as friends," and asked them to dispose of it for them, which they did.

Mr. Arculli, to witness: You did some other merchant business did you not? Nothing of any importance, one or two very, very small deals. Practically nothing at all.

Further cross-examined, witness admitted that the firm had dealt in coal to a certain extent. Mr. Arculli then handed up a sheet of the firm's notepaper and asked witness whether the letter head did not describe them as merchants.

After a close examination of the paper witness admitted that this was so, though he added that the letter head was different in his own time.

Mr. Eric Moller, recalled by His Honour, stated that Mr. Orton had one qualifying share of \$50 in the Company, though actually that share was his own (witness's) property. It simply qualified Mr. Orton as a Director. With reference to the deal in coal mentioned he stated that Mr. Orton was authorised by the firm to buy coal in Japan—Hongkong prices being too high—for the Company's own use. Apparently, however, he purchased too much, and so the surplus was sold. No other merchant business was done by the firm in this Colony. The sale of the surplus coal, even, was not done with witness's permission.

Cross-examined by Mr. Arculli, Mr. Moller denied that the coal was originally bought for re-sale.

Mr. Orton was then recalled to the witness box. He stated that he signed three flour contracts on behalf of the firm, and not on his own behalf.

Replying to Mr. Corbett, witness stated that he last heard from Mr. Mayer a fortnight ago when he received a cable from him referring to flour deals.

Mr. Corbett: Why is Mr. Mayer still dealing with you? Why does he not deal with Mr. Moller? He knows you have left the firm—As far as I know, he does not know. In fact he sent the cable to me addressed "c/o Moller."

Mr. Corbett: With regard to those telegrams between yourself and Mr. Mayer about the steamer which conveyed the flour, did you pay for them out of your own pocket, or with the Company's money?—I paid for them myself.

Mr. Arculli said his defence was that Mr. Mayer entered into this contract with the Company, and in the Company's name. In the Objects Clause in Memorandum of the Company they were empowered to carry on business as commission agents and merchants, and to buy and sell goods. Evidence had been given showing that there were transactions on the firm's part in coal, as well as in other things, though in a smaller way. These dealings were not part of the business of a shipping company, but were transactions usually put through by merchants. In the Power of Attorney issued to Mr. Orton he was authorised to conduct the company's business, and this included merchant business. If they were right in that conclusion there was nothing more to be said. Supposing, however, that they were wrong, then still the Company was bound under its Indemnity Clause of the Articles of Association to indemnify its officers, of whom, as Managing Director, Mr. Orton was one. Mr. Arculli stated that Mr. Orton was appointed to that position by Mr. Moller in October of 1921, with reference to these transactions there could be little doubt but that Mr. Orton had acted in all sincerity on behalf of the firm. He had made no secret of the contract. Mr. Xavier had been told and the contracts themselves were kept in the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A FOUNDERED JUNK.

CREW RESCUED UNDER DIFFICULTIES BY THE "HEUNGSHAN."

In reference to their recent notice to mariners that a junk sank off Deep Bay constitutes a danger to navigation, we learn that the vessel in question foundered in view of the s.s. *Heungshan* (Capt. R. D. Thomas) at about 8 p.m. on the 2nd inst. The *Heungshan* was brought up close to the wreck and lowered a boat (containing the Second Officer and four men) with the object of saving the crew, who were clinging to the sail and other wreckage, which floated away after the junk sank. Unfortunately, owing to the heavy sea running and the hard S.E. gale blowing, the *Heungshan* drifted so quickly to leeward that the boat was smashed between the guard of the ship and the sea before the crew were able to push her out clear. Happily, they all succeeded in clambering on board again, and the *Heungshan*, which by this time had drifted away from the wreckage, was again manoeuvred into position and the anchor dropped to hold her stationary while the wreckage drifted down towards her. In the meantime, the cries and gesticulations of the shipwrecked crew, who thought they were abandoned, were extremely pathetic. Ropes were got in readiness to throw to the shipwrecked crew, as soon as the wreckage drifted close enough for the shipwrecked crew to reach them. This operation had to be carried out with great dispatch to avoid the rest of them being injured against the ship's side or carried underneath her. Ultimately all were safely got on board. The junk was bound from Tengkuang to Hongkong with a cargo of bricks and lime, and carried a crew of six men and two women.

ALLEGED THEFT OF
JEWELLERY.

INCIDENT AT BROADWOOD
TERRACE.

A fisherman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday morning, with the theft of a quantity of valuable jewellery from No. 2, Broadwood Terrace, the residence of Mr. T. R. Parsons. The articles enumerated on the charge sheet were one gold wrist watch, one gold bracelet, two gold finger rings, one pendant—total value \$550.

At the request of the Police Officer in charge of the case a formal remand was granted.

CHINESE FOOTBALLERS TO
TOUR AUSTRALIA.

DECISION REACHED AT LAST.

At a meeting of the South China Athletic Association held on Sunday night, which was attended by Mr. H. A. Millard, representing the Australian Football Association, it was decided, after a prolonged discussion, to send an Association football team to tour Australia. South China is to provide twelve of the players and North China five.

For some time past there has been a heated controversy on the subject of guarantees and return passages from Australia. These have now been settled and it only remains for the details of the tour to be arranged.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

K.C.C. "A" v. I.R.C.

Playing away on Saturday, the Indian Recreation Club beat the K.C.C. "A" by 55 games to 44, as follows:—

O. Ismail and Akbar beat Jack and Monaghan, 8-3; beat Foster and Mason, 6-5; beat Brown and Ramsay, 6-5.

Hamid and A. L. Rumjahn beat Jack and Monaghan, 8-3; beat Foster and Mason, 2-9; beat Brown and Ramsay, 7-1.

Hussain and Mahomed beat Jack and Monaghan, 6-5; lost to Foster and Mason, 5-6; beat Brown and Ramsay, 7-4.

Company's safe. There was one other point. They had seen that Mr. Orton knew when he was making these contracts that Mayer's firm was in a doubtful financial condition. Was it likely then, that he as a man of business, would enter into seventeen contracts with them on his own account?

Mr. Corbett, replying, stated that they still contended that Mr. Orton entered into these contracts on his own account. His Honour. If Mr. Orton was Managing Director, what was Mr. Moller? Mr. Corbett replied that Mr. Orton never had been a Managing Director. Actually he was appointed Director and General Manager on October 18th, 1921. Had these deals turned out all right, he continued, Mr. Orton would probably have said nothing more about their being conducted on the firm's behalf, but would have pocketed the proceeds and proceeded to march over Mr. Xavier.

Judgment was reserved.

AMERICAN DESTITUATES IN
HONGKONG.

AMERICAN CONSUL'S WAY OF
DEALING WITH THEM.

"The American Consul will not have anything to do with me. He refuses to recognise me at all because I cannot show any papers as to my nationality." This was the excuse put forward at the Magistracy, yesterday, by Clarence Davis, aged 32 years, claiming American nationality and said to be an unemployed seaman. Davis was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with being a vagrant and without visible means of subsistence.

The defendant also told his Worship that he was destitute and that he thought it best to turn himself over to the Authorities.

Asked how he came to Hongkong, the defendant said he stowed away on an American steamer, and for this he was sentenced to one day's imprisonment in Hongkong.

Inspector Purden informed his Worship that the American Consul would not have anything to do with American destitutes unless they are first put into the House of Detention. "Of course, if he goes, there he will have every opportunity of finding employment while he is there," added Inspector Purden.

The Magistrate: I will have to commit you to the House of Detention. If you go by the rules you will be better off there than outside. You will be allowed out each day.

The defendant: That is fair enough. I am agreeable.

Davis was then formally committed to the House of Detention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—My attention has been called, somewhat tardily, to your issue of last Saturday and a letter therein signed "Pro-Bono Publico" under the heading "Benefit" Entertainments, which appears to be directed to this address. If I am wrong in this opinion, I make my apologies in advance to P.B.P. yourself and your readers. If I am right, an apology from P.B.P. would seem appropriate.

We made a promise of a proportion of two days' takings at the Coronet Theatre to the London Hospital Fund at the express request of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. We were certainly not seeking bumper houses and big profits for ourselves on such a despicable pretext. Indeed, "P.B.P." cannot know the habits of the public very well if he imagines that any such effect would be produced in this way. Did the charitable aspect draw even one person into the theatre on the two days in question to "P.B.P.'s" knowledge?

As for naming a definite percentage, why should we furnish gratuitous information in a highly competitive business? Would any newspaper in Hongkong publish precise figures of its circulation?

On paying over our contribution to the Fund, we have shown to a representative of the *Telegraph* our books to the extent that he could verify for himself that our gross takings for the two days in question were actually less than those for the corresponding two days of the previous week, or than the average for the same two days throughout June. To go farther back would make our case appear stronger, but we should be going back into cooler weather with fewer bathing picnics.

In fine, by all means let the Government take powers to control "Benefit" performance (note the apostrophic sneer); in the meantime one would think that "P.B.P." has well done his "little bit" in the direction of discouraging any future similar benefactions.—Yours, etc., H. W. Ray.

Hongkong, July 9th, 1923.

YOUNG ACTOR SHOT.

MURDERED ON RETURN FROM
KO SHING THEATRE.

Shortly after leaving the Ko Shing Theatre on Saturday, a young actor, whose stage name is Lan Yuen Kwan, was fatally shot in Queen's Road at night.

It is thought that the unfortunate young man had been tracked by the murderer, who shot him in the back just as he was leaving Queen's Street to go into Queen's Road. There were very few people about at the time and the murderer got away. The victim was taken to the Government Civil Hospital where he died almost immediately. The motive for the crime remains a mystery.

ONE OF SIR PAUL'S
PENSIONERS.

CHARGED WITH BEGGING.

An old blind beggar, named Li Yau, who at one time was a gardener in the employ of Sir Paul Chater and who is now in receipt of a pension of \$7 a month from his former employer, was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy, with begging in the City.

Sergeant Elton explained to the Magistrate that the man wasted his pension on opium smoking and the result was that he had to beg.

The old man did not dispute that he received a pension, but said that the amount he received was \$9 a month and not \$7. He also remarked that his benefactor was out of the Colony on leave at the present moment.

Asked if he liked the idea of being kept at the Government expense for 28 days, the old man said he did not mind.

The Magistrate (to the interpreter): Tell him if he is not careful a recommendation will be made to Sir Paul Chater to cancel that pension.

This prompted the defendant to make a lengthy explanation that he was not begging, but that at the time of his arrest he was on his way to visit some friends.

The Magistrate said he would let him off as lightly as possible this time and imposed a fine of \$5 with the alternative of 14 days. "Now don't come here again," added his Worship as the man was preparing to leave the dock.

A GLIMPSE BEHIND THE
SCENES.

C.S.P.'S KINDNESS TO A HAWKER.

In a case at the Magistracy yesterday a woman hawker was summoned for selling wares within the limits of the market.

The woman told Mr. Melbourne that some time ago the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. Wolfe) made her a present of \$5 to buy a hawkers' licence, which she did. Mr. Melbourne took a lenient view of her case and bound the offender over in personal bond of \$10 for a period of six months. The woman was very grateful for his Worship's leniency and left the Court expressing her thanks.

CARGO PILFERAGE.

A cargo slinger was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with attempting to pilfer cargo from a Blue Funnel liner. It was stated by the Third Officer of the vessel that he saw the defendant rip off a piece of wood from a case of blankets which were under consignment for Shanghai. The defendant's plea was that he thought the case was for local delivery and that he ripped off the piece of wood by accident.

Mr. M. M. Watson, solicitor, who represented Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, emphasised the gravity of the case owing to the frequency of the offence.

The Magistrate (Mr. Wood) sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment.

DR. C. C. WU AND THE CANTON
CONSULS.

The guests at the dinner to the Consuls given by Dr. C. C. Wu, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at Canton, last week, were:—

Sir James W. Jamieson, K.C.M.G., British Consul-General;

Mr. Fuji Amai, Japanese Consul-General;

Mr. R. P. Tenney, American Consul in Charge of Consul-General;

Mr. G. Goubault, French Consul in Charge of Consul-General;

Mr. A. F. Batalha, Portuguese Vice-Consul in Charge of Consul-General;

Mr. Wallace J. Hanser, Consul for Denmark;

Mr. W. Spalinger, Consul for Switzerland;

Mr. G. Woudenberg, Acting Consul for the Netherlands;

Mr. H. S. Smith, Vice-Consul for Norway;

Mr. G. W. Olivecrona, Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden;

Mr. F. A. Wallis, British Vice-Consul;

Mr. F. Valentine, French Vice-Consul;

Mr. H. Bucknell, American Vice-Consul;

Mr. W. R. M'D. Parr, Commissioner of Customs.

The Chinese officials present were:—Yeh Kung Cho, Secretary of Finance; Ching Chien, Secretary for Military Affairs; Liao Chung Hoi, Governor of Kwangtung; Sun Foo, Mayor of Canton; Foo Ping Shoung, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Suifu of Customs; Wu Tchen, Commissioner of Public Safety; Luk King Fo, Assistant Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

MANUFACTURED BY

Messrs. MAPPIN and WEBB, Ltd.

Special Value

CASE OF 6 BEAUTIFULLY MADE
STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS

\$15.00

ACTUAL SIZE
OF SPOON—

The above is one of the many
attractively priced gift cases in
our recently enlarged Silver Department.

1st FLOOR.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE BAKERY DEPARTMENT

OF

CAFÉ WISEMAN

All Bread sold by Café Wiseman is made by machinery under the most scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. The ingredients used are of the very finest quality obtainable. Purity and excellence guaranteed. The old methods of making Bread by hand have been entirely done away with. We have now obtained the services of an Expert European Baker.

Café Wiseman Bread can be had in the following kinds—Sandwich, Tin, Coburg, French, Vienna, Household, and Brown Bread.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA

GRAND OPEPA RECORDS.

6011	"TOSCA" ... SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.	46167	"FAUST" ... OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA.
	SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2.		SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2.
A6143	"LA BOHEME" ... OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA.	453	"TANNHAUSER" ... SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
	SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2.		FANTASIA
			"LOHENGRIN" ... INTRODUCTION ACT 1.

ETC.

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 3871.

WE SPECIALIZE IN CUTTING AND MAKING LOOSE COVERS

AND
HAVE LARGE
STOCKS OF ARTISTIC
AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
NOT OBTAINABLE ELSE
WHERE IN THE
COLONY.

TAFFETAS AND CRETONNES.

PATTERN BOOKS ON REQUEST.

TAPESTRIES IN PLAIN COLOURS AND MANY FINE
PERIOD DESIGNS.

QUOTATIONS AND PATTERNS
SUBMITTED FOR EVERY CLAIM
OF UPHOLSTERY WORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"NAGPORE"
Carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from the port at Noon on TUESDAY, the 17th July, taking Cargo for the above Ports.
Suk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all parcels are required.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1042]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

"SARPEDON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at the consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th July.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th July, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th July, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1923. [1043]

S.S. "ANGKOR"

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 14th instant, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSSE,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1923. [1025]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCH SCHIEPVAARMAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST ASIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & GENOA.
THE Steamship
"SALEIER"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 13th July, 1923, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th July, 1923, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1923. [1034]

TENDERS WANTED.

RELIABLE CONTRACTORS are invited to tender for the following Works:
Over 20,000 cu. feet Cut-moulded and Fine Funches Granite.
Over 20,000 cu. feet Brickwork.
For Particulars, apply to the
HONGKONG REALTY & TRUST CO., LTD.
Architects.
Powers Building
[1029]
HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.
SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, 2nd Floor.
Telephone No. C. 4906.

INTIMATIONS

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

OUR MACHINERY SHOW GODOWN has TO-DAY been TRANSFERRED from Blue Buildings, Wanchai, to No. 8 DUNDRELL ST.
ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.
Telephone: Central 2487.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1923. [1033]

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the SALE advertised Below, which has been frequently postponed, Pending Negotiations between the Parties Concerned, will now, the Negotiations having finally Broken Down, positively, take place on JULY 17th, the Date advertised Below.
[1023]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Situating
No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee
By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN ONE LOT
On
TUESDAY,
The 17th Day of July, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.
By
Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS
At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street.
Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS
Solicitors,
8, Des Vaux Road, Central,
and
Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY, the 16th July, 1923,
commencing at 3.00 P.M.,
at their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.
(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned.)
Terms.—80% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.
LAMMERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.
[953]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "LAOMEDON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at the consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th July.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th July will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th July, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1923. [1035]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship **"DUCHESS D'AOSTA"**
From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, ADEN, MASSATA, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 7th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1923. [1041]

INTIMATION

TOILET SOAP BARGAINS

Yardley's Oatmeal Soap... 50 cts. per box
Coal Tar Soap... 50 " "
Carbolic... 50 " "
Colgate's Floating Bath Soap... 20 " per Tab
Violette L. & L. Soap... 50 " per box
Carbolic Soap... 50 " "
Coal Tar Soap... 50 " "
Medical Soap... \$1.20 "
Terbene Soap... 1.20 "
Zambuk Soap... 1.75 "
Cimolite Soap... 1.00 "
Colgate's Sulphur Soap... 60 cts. "
Zenobia Assorted Soap... 5.00 "
Savon Pate Amandes... 25 cts. Tab. 2.75 per box 1 doz.
Rimmels Cologne Soap... 1.50 " per box
J. & J.'s Baby Soap... 1.35 " "
Gerard's Eucalyptus Soap... 10 cts. Tab. 1.00 per doz.
Piver's Soap assorted... 3.00 per box
Oatine Soap... 1.00 "
Antezema Soap... 1.00 "
R. & G.'s Heliotrope Soap... 5.00 "
Savon Fleur
D'Amour & Ambre Rose... 6.00 "
Assorted Best... 3.75 "
Round... 2.25 "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 16.

BIRTH.

RUSSELL.—At Nanking, on June 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. RUSSELL, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MILLS.—MORIKOBA.—At Shanghai, on July 4th, STANLEY VANDERLURE MILLS to NATALY MORIKOBA.

DEATHS.

CONN.—At Shanghai, on July 3rd, WILLIAM CONN (Revenue Dept., S.M.C.), aged 60 years.
MERRISON.—At Shanghai, on July 3rd, GEORGE W. MERRISON (late Inspector of Municipal Police), aged 56 years.
RIVE.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on July 8th, GEORGE RIVE, Chief Engineer of s.s. *Sheal Dart*. [1044]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 10th, 1923.

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND POLITICS.

We see the assertion frequently made that republicanism has taken so deep root among the people of China that there can be no thought of a return to a monarchical system of government in China. Just six years ago an attempt was made by the notorious General CHANG HSEN to re-establish the Monarchy, but the new regime lasted scarcely a week, and this is always quoted as all-sufficient proof of China's final conversion to Republicanism. Peking this year—we cannot recall that it has ever done so before—observed July 3rd as "a national holiday in celebration of the restoration of the Republic in 1917 by Marshal TIAN CHU JUI," though it must be said that beyond the fact that the newspapers of the Capital agreed to suspend publication for the day there was little in Peking, or anywhere else, to indicate that the day was a "national holiday." Still we suppose the announcement of the "national holiday" was intended to

serve as a reminder, in times when rumours of monarchical plots are again current, that Republicanism is still a slogan in China, and we associate it too with the fact that Marshal TIAN CHU JUI has recently been giving indications of an intention to play a part in the imminent political drama. However that may be, republicanism is as yet little more than a shibboleth in China. The dictionary definition of a republic is: "A State in which the sovereign power resides in the whole body of the people and is exercised by representatives elected by them." Can it be pretended that China is such a State in anything more than name? China, as everybody knows, is governed by her military rulers, who seek not the welfare of the country so much as their own personal enrichment. The Tachans with the great military hordes they are able to gather round their standards are a standing menace to the welfare of the country. If China were a real republic the sovereign power would reside in the overwhelming mass of the people who are yearning for peace and relief from the burden of the military incubus. It will take many decades, we fear, before this great silent force is educated up to such a recognition of the power residing in it that it will be impelled to action. Not until that time comes can we hope to see any considerable improvement in political conditions in China. Sometimes we are encouraged to hope that we may not have long to wait for this, as, for example, when we see Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai passing resolutions repudiating the Peking Cabinet and Parliament, and telling the Members of Parliament "The people are tired of you, so you had better retire before you are removed by force." However, not all the Chinese Chambers of Commerce are so belligerent as those of Shanghai. For instance, from the Headquarters in Peking of the National Union Chambers of Commerce has just been issued a circular telegram which begins by lamenting that during the twelve years of the Republican regime "civil wars have been going on incessantly"; the people have suffered in consequence, and they seek peace and tranquillity. The telegram goes on to say that in consequence of the political crisis created by the resignation of General LI YUAN HUNG from the Presidency, the people fear that there will be "great disturbances in the country, and then comes this pusillanimous declaration: "For us merchants, we think we should remain calm and quiet lest we should be dragged into the present political whirlpool. Had we despatched circular telegrams proposing the overthrow of the present Parliament, the repudiation of the authorities of the Cabinet or the adoption of a system of Commission Government, we think our action would not only be contrary to the law of the land, but also tend to give rise to serious disturbances in the country. When peace is disturbed, we, the merchants in Peking, will be the first to suffer the consequences. This is why we have refrained from joining others who have made such proposals. What we care for is peace and tranquillity. As long as peace is maintained, we do not care who is at the head of the Government. Besides, it must be remembered that the whole country is seething with disturbances, and politicians of the different camps are of practically the same type. It is difficult for us to pick out one and say that he is decidedly better than the others. We think it is not wise for us merchants to take part in politics and stir up unnecessary trouble."

So long as this may be considered, the general attitude of the men who have most to lose from the continuance of the present political chaos and civil strife in the country, what we hope is there for the "salvation of China" by the Chinese, or that China will speedily become, in fact as well as in name, a Republic!

Silk from Hongkong shipped by M.M. s.s. *Amboise* on May 25th, arrived at Marseilles on June 30th.
A Chinese woman committed suicide on Saturday by hanging herself with a strip of cloth at Fung Wong Terrace.
The followers of General TAO KUN are understood to have furnished \$300,000 for bribing the various Parliament factions to support TAO KUN's election to the Presidency.
A ricksha coolie was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday as the result of his being knocked down by motor lorry No. 178, belonging to the Dairy Farm Company.
Mr. H. Middleton, chief accountant of the Shanghai-Nanking, and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, has retired from the service and Mr. W. O. Lancaster has been appointed acting chief accountant in his stead.

It is stated that a plot of land has been purchased near the Shanghai-Minghong Motor Road for a large public garden. There will be Chinese and foreign attractions, and a small fee will be charged to everybody entering.
A youth of No. 16, Fat Hing Street, in attempting to alight from a moving tram-car on Saturday at Wong Nei Chung Road, fell heavily. His injuries were sufficiently serious to warrant his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.
A Chinese, employed at the Water Works Dumping Station, tried to commit suicide at Whitfield Barracks on Sunday. He was found hanging from one of the trees with a piece of rope round his neck. He was cut down and removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital for treatment.
A small Chinese boy was knocked down on the Pokfulam Road yesterday morning by a motor car driven by Mr. BAHSON of the Repulse Bay Hotel. The boy ran from in front of a stationary bus right into the track of the car. The injured youth was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.
A passenger on the steamer *Wing Hung*, was accidentally drowned on Friday morning, while the launch was on a trip from Shaikwan to Hunghom. The man overbalanced and fell overboard when the launch was about 200 yards from the Hunghom pier. The police later recovered the body.
In the course of his report for 1922, Mr. M. A. SUDGEN, the Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo, states: "The American Fleet again summered here, laying chiefly at its moorings; for economy, it was said. Again prices of everything rose with its coming, and its presence year after year is a great hardship on the port as a whole."
Two American rubber experts commissioned by the United States Congress to investigate the possibilities of the rubber industry in South America and the Philippines are due to arrive at Manila this month. Governor-General WOOD, says a Manila contemporary, is making the necessary arrangements to help them study the great possibilities of developing the rubber industry in the Philippines.
The State Department at Washington has written to the Consul in Charge at Peking saying: "You are instructed to inform the representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, that the Department is highly appreciative of the commendatory remarks concerning Mr. Stuart Fuller, but that it is not practicable, in the best interests of the service, to make any change in his assignment to Yokohama, for which post Mr. Fuller was selected on account of his demonstrated fitness for a more important assignment." Mr. Stuart Fuller, who has been transferred from Tientsin to Yokohama as U.S. Consul-General, was formerly for several years, a Vice-Consul in Hongkong.

In an article describing some of the faults in China's social fabric, a Hankow contemporary incidentally mentions one of the tricks of the country police: "There is a little joke of theirs that has more than once been played. A man is caught carrying, say, two or three ounces of morphine. He is at once imprisoned and fined a sum of money. When the fine is paid he is released and the morphine returned to him. He goes forward on his journey but is caught by the next batch of police he passes, who have been forewarned, and these again fine him and return the morphine, and so on. If the man refuses to have the morphine returned to him, he is fined for not taking it, and the morphine is sold to a dealer to use up. Taken altogether there is not much good to be said for the country police forces."

Father Melotto, the missionary who is in the hands of bandits in Honan province is stated to have sent a message to friends at Suichow to tell them not to grieve for him. The money the bandits are asking for his ransom is too vast a sum to raise, he says, and the number of miles the demand is too great. He added: "I am an old man of over sixty and the end will not be long in coming. The account will be settled then." The correspondent who reports this writes: "I have just heard of a case where an old man of 70 had been taken by the robbers and the rough usage and forced marches have done their worst with him and he now lies dead in his native town his body having been recovered from three of his captors. His family have suffered at the hands of the robbers, and they have received the help of the branch of the Church, to which they belong, to get the old man decently buried. Father Melotto's words sound rather ominous in the face of such facts as these."

FAR EASTERN CABLES NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TENSE SITUATION AT PEKING.

STERN INTIMATION TO CHEN CHITUNG
MING FROM SUN'S GENERALS.

PEKING, July 8th.

The situation at Peking is becoming more tense and unpleasant is apparent everywhere. Even the volume of traffic in the streets has diminished. It is reported from Canton that twenty-five of Sun Yat Sen's generals have wired ex-Premier Tung Shao Yi stating that the trouble in Kwangtung Province are due to General Chen Chung Ming having joined the Chihli Party. They state he is anti-Sun Yat Sen, but if he will lead his troops against the Chihli forces in Kiangsi and Fukien, they will pardon him, otherwise they will do their best to crush him.

RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVERSATIONS.

TOKYO, July 8th.

The Russian delegates have declared their willingness to accept responsibility for Nikolaievsk, in principle. This is regarded as a more hopeful sign, which may lead to a satisfactory outcome of the conversations on this subject.

FURTHER COMMENT ON SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, July 8th.

Captain William Hazel, R.N.R., in a letter to the *Morning Post*, says the power and importance of Singapore as a naval base would be multiplied if followed by the conversion of Nancowry harbour, in the Nicobar Islands, as a supporting subsidiary base. Students of naval history and strategy in relation to India have long looked forward to some such development. Others think that an important naval base in the Bay of Bengal would be a valuable imperial asset.

SPECIAL TOBACCO TAX REMOVED.

PEKING, July 8th.

The Government, replying to a protest by the British Minister against the special tax on tobacco levied by the local authorities of Hunan and Anhui, state that the tax has been removed.

UNIFICATION MEETING IN SHANGHAI.

PEKING, July 8th.

Wen Shih Lin, TAO KUN's election agent, is proceeding to Shanghai shortly to approach Southern leaders with the hope of effecting unification between North and South prior to the Presidential election.

THE LATE VISCOUNT NORTHOLIFFE.

SUPPOSED SPIRIT MESSAGE.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in a statement made at San Francisco on May 31st, declares that he has received a message from Lord Northcliffe's spirit, saying that only a wave of spiritual reform can save the world from plunging headlong into a catastrophe which will make the recent war seem insignificant.

The message, Sir Arthur asserts, also contained these words: "The American people are too busy. That was the mistake I made during my lifetime. I was too busy then, but I understand now that wisdom is lost in the scramble after material progress. When men lose their wisdom they invite disaster."

Miss Jane Addams, whose many achievements in the field of social service have made her known in almost every country of the world, successfully underwent an operation in St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, for the removal of "what was apparently a small benign tumour" from her left breast. Miss Addams had recently spent several weeks in North China, and had to go into hospital shortly after her arrival in Japan.

In a case that came before the Plymouth Bankruptcy Court on May 25th three of the five members of a firm were deaf and dumb. The other two members were questioned, and the examination was adjourned in order that the three who are deaf and dumb might read the notes of the examination and be questioned through an interpreter at the adjourned sitting if they confirm or wish to qualify the answers.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEAR EASTERN SETTLEMENT

TURKS ACCORDED GENEROUS TERMS.

LAUSANNE, July 8th.
General relief and satisfaction are expressed at the happy issue of the laborious Lausanne negotiations.

The Allies have agreed to suppress all reference to the currency in which the Ottoman debt is to be paid, but they have reserved the right to submit a declaration in committee maintaining the principle that private contracts between the Turkish Government and its creditors are still binding and cannot be modified except by the free consent of the contracting parties.

The Turks have referred to Angora certain points in the Protocol in regard to concessions; but generally, the Protocol commends the contracts and concessions which were concluded before October 29th, 1914.

Constantinople and the Straits are to be evacuated within six weeks from the ratification of the Treaty, but provisions will be made in favour of Allied nationals, pending the enforcement of the Treaty, which will be probably signed on July 17th.

Russia has been invited to send representatives to sign the Straits Convention.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, July 8th.
To-day's exchange quotations were:—
German marks 1,250,000 to £1, French francs 70-25, Belgian francs 97-15.

EARLIER CABLES.

LAUSANNE DISCUSSIONS ENDED.

THREE OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS AGREED UPON.

LAUSANNE, July 8th.
A private meeting of the Allied representatives and the Turks on July 7th, was the longest and most laborious hitherto. The Allies presented proposals for a settlement of the debt question, concessions, etc. The meeting adjourned for an hour to allow Ismet Pasha to confer with his colleagues, and concluded at nine in the evening. It continues to-day. It is believed that the Turks are raising difficulties with regard to the safeguards demanded by the Allies in return for meeting the Turkish views with regard to the mode of payment of interest on the debt and settlement of the remaining concessions.

"IT IS PEACE."

LAUSANNE, July 8th.
Ismet Pasha, after meeting the Allies, told journalists that an agreement had been reached on all points, and declared "It is peace."

A communique states that an agreement in principle has been reached on the three outstanding questions, namely the currency in which interest on the Ottoman debt is payable, the concessions, and the evacuation of Turkish territory.

THE SAAR COMMISSION.

L. A. N. EXPRESSES SATISFACTION.

GENEVA, July 8th.
The Council of the League of Nations at its public and final session unanimously passed a resolution that it was useless to discuss the provisional Saar ordinance of March 7th, which has been withdrawn. As regards other extraordinary measures taken governing the commission in the Saar, the Council leaves it to the commission to decide when it will be convenient to revert to the common law, and expresses satisfaction with the amicable relations recently granted by the commission and great appreciation of the commission's administrative work in three and a half years, particularly under the difficult circumstances. It assures the commission of its full support. M. Hanotaux expressed satisfaction at the settlement of a delicate question.

BALOON ACCIDENT.

TWO COMPETITORS IN RACE MISSING.

NEW YORK, July 8th.
The naval balloon No. 16868, which started from Indianapolis on July 4th, in the national Balloon race, has been found in Lake Erie, partly deflated. The basket is missing; and it is feared the two occupants have been drowned.

SPANISH CRISIS SETTLED.

MADRID, July 8th.
The dispute between General Aguirre and Senor Sauchetito, which commenced recently owing to parliamentary criticism of the military reverses in Morocco, and led to a serious crisis in Spain, has been settled.

KRASSIN'S SUCCESSOR.

MOSCOW, July 8th.
Rakovsky has been appointed head of the Russian trade delegation to London in succession to Krassin.

NEW YORK AND LIQUOR.

REPEALED STATE LAW.

NEW YORK, June 3rd.
New York celebrated the Act of Governor Smith in signing the bill repealing the State law for the enforcement of prohibition in much the same way as London celebrated the relief of Mafeking, but unrestricted liquor to-day flows only in prospect, albeit the bases of supply are being enlarged, and communications improved, and the bootlegging forces, never very depressed, have been greatly heartened. Since the Federal law on prohibition still remains intact, though weakened by the fight of the wets in behalf of State rights and "individual liberty," it is presumed that the submarine chasers will still aid the coastguard in chasing rum-runners by sea, but the coast is so long and the preventive cordon of Federal agents so limited that access between the three mile limit and the shore cannot be altogether prevented, and probably will be widened. In any case, it is argued, the Canadian boundary coincides with the American from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there the bootleggers, with their headquarters in the United States, are so firmly entrenched that nobody seriously dreams of evicting them or ending their activity, more especially as Governor Smith's Act is construed as giving that degree of "moral support" without which no popular movement here can be really successful. It is stated that the police of New York State will not relax their efforts against citizens who make liquor, whether in big factories under the guise of temperance beverages slightly alcoholised or in private cellars, but since the State police are not Federal agents and are paid by the State, it is probable that they will only make a parade of virtue and let things take their course. The people generally seem satisfied that New York State has given an example to other States, and since the public house with its bad associations has gone, never to return, even the moderate rates are coming round to the view that a little light wine and light beer may circulate without destroying the integrity of the American Commonwealth.

According to a telegram from Madison, Wisconsin, as a result of Mr. Smith's action, the "wet" forces in the Wisconsin Legislature will again attempt to pass a similar measure. The bill has been taken from the table and will be placed in the calendar on Thursday next.

A telegram from Albany, the capital of New York State, says:—

"Mr. A. Smith's action in signing the bill repealing the Mullen-Gage State Prohibition Enforcement Law, was accompanied by the statement that he took the step in the interests of the rights of the State, but the Federal prohibition law remains in force in New York and will be enforced by New York officers of the law. Of particular interest and significance, however, is the part of the executive's statement which sounds the call for a new policy in prohibition enforcement, representing the middle course between the fanatical wets and the fanatical dries, a declaration which may be regarded as the platform upon which Governor Smith may become candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Governor Smith proposes that the individual States be permitted to define what shall be designated intoxicating liquors, so that some States may have light wines and beer, while others may, if they choose, be as dry as the painted desert. The Governor said that the whole treatment of the prohibition law shows marked hypocrisy, and that the country is looking for a new ideal. Governor Smith denies that he advocates anything that will infringe upon the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, but he regards the one-half of the 1 per cent. alcoholic content definition of intoxicating liquor in the Volstead Act as dishonest and nonsensical. With the State prohibition law abolished, it will still not be legal to manufacture, sell, or distribute intoxicating liquor in New York. The Governor asserts, for to do so would still be a violation of the Federal law. The police may make arrests, but the Federal Court must do the presentencing. By a stroke of his pen Governor Smith has placed himself in the forefront of the field of candidates for the Democratic nomination for President, and there is little or no doubt that he will go to the National Convention as the choice, not only of New York, but of other States desiring a modification of the Volstead Act. The 'dry' champions are boiling with wrath over the repeal of the State Enforcement Law, and are vowing vengeance against Governor Smith and every State Senator and Assembly man who voted for the bill.—Daily Telegraph.

GUARDING THE RAILWAYS.

PLACE ZONES ON SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE BASIS.

MR. LENOX SIMPSON'S SCHEME.

Mr. B. Lenox Simpson was the speaker at a fifth recently held under the auspices of the Anglo-American Association in the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits. Mr. C. R. Bennett, chairman, presided over a good attendance.

On the call of the Chairman, Mr. Lenox Simpson spoke on matters of current interest. He pointed out that there were to-day five regional Governments in China. These, however, were bound together in a few modern instrumentalities on a foreign basis—customs, salt posts, telegraphs, steamers, and railways, which gave a semblance of uniform Government. Coming to a consideration of present problems, Mr. Simpson said that the immediate concern was the Linchoung outrage was to find a formula for making travel safe. This question was that railway police or gendarmes, with foreign officers as the solvent. But how many railway police or gendarmes would be required? The Chinese Eastern Railway reformed its police largely because of the report of a commission of which the speaker was a member in 1920.

A FORMER LESSON.

It was advised that General Munthe be invited to Harbin to make a detailed examination. It took three months' pressure and an endless stream of conversations and documents to get his appointment sanctioned. His findings could practically be expressed in five words: the men were not paid. They are paid now and are highly efficient. Still on that railway there were 2,000 police for 1,000 miles of track. Therefore if they put in all the railways to the Yangtze and around the Estuary and allow this number per kilometre the result was 10,000 police who with officers and equipment would cost about \$2,000,000 a year. This would give about 2,500 men to the Tientsin-Pukow line. Could that number of men spread along 650 miles or under four men per mile, do anything? He thought not. Under the Portsmouth Treaty the number of railway guards agreed upon by Russia and Japan for Manchuria per track kilometre was 15, or say 20 per mile. Applying this to the Chinese railway system it would mean:

A FORCE OF 61,000.

10,000 gendarmes for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.
15,000 gendarmes for the Hankow-Peking Railway.
11,000 gendarmes for the Peking-Mukden Railway.
6,000 gendarmes for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.
5,000 gendarmes for the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.
5,000 gendarmes for the Hankow-Hunan Railway.

Or a total of 61,000 men. The cost would be \$12,000,000 per annum, and the number of foreign officers would have to be 250.

What would be the relationship of such a force (a) to the provincial authority (b) to the large bodies of troops in cantonments along the railways? Having assumed custodianship would they not be responsible for law and order? If they were attacked by brigands or mutinous troops would the police be? How many nationalities would be involved? He mentioned these points as urgent matters because he believed that the problem of railways was the life or death of China.

FOREIGN OWNED LAND.

A foreigner was legally limited to treaty ports, the old fictions of government could be left standing, but now that foreigners were inland along every railway he believed that the true solution was to place railway zones on a special administrative basis, to pay for the privilege of special administrative areas, and to throw them open to foreign ownership of land.

Considering solutions of the problem of to-day, the speaker expressed the opinion that the Consortium formula was not necessarily bad, but it would have contrary effects to those which have been anticipated. The problem was too big for departmental consideration. High commissions to give Chinese Commissioners were required, not delegates from the Peking yamens, but men who were in control of the regions mentioned, such as Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu, Lu Yung-shan, and Sun Yat-sen. These were the regional governors. Nothing could be done in Peking to-day. In conclusion, Mr. Simpson showed that the dignity of government in China had suffered and that foreign dignity had suffered with it. The Chinese spirit had been bruised and hurt and it was the duty of the stronger man to help the weaker.

HYPONOTISM FOR WASP STINGS.

Stories of the remarkable powers of the mind under hypnosis were told by Mr. Robert McAlpin at a meeting of the London Spiritualist Alliance, Queen's Square, on May 24th. Hypnotism itself, he said, could not cure, but was a means of bringing the subconscious mind into a condition in which it would receive suggestions for cure without question. A man came to him suffering from locomotor ataxia, and as a result of treatment by suggestion, he now walked a mile every morning before breakfast. A lady went to him with a wasp sting on the wrist as big as half-a-crown. He placed his thumb on the spot, and while she was hypnotised the inflammation practically disappeared in ten minutes. Another subject could add up four separate columns of figures simultaneously and correctly while under hypnosis; although ordinarily she could not be called "good at figures." The lecturer emphasized that these results were not the effect of hypnotism, but were purely qualities of the mind which were dormant in ordinary circumstances.

NEED OF A NEW U.S. GOLD POLICY.

The administration of the excess gold fund of the United States constitutes the country's greatest unsolved financial problem left by the war, according to Dr. Henry A. E. Chandler, Economist of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, in the June issue of the Bank magazine, *Commerce Monthly*. He writes:—

The present hesitation in our business movement coming so suddenly upon our recent rapid expansion is an example of the kind of uncertainty that is inevitable so long as the basic factor in our credit situation is so abnormal in character. Unless we can once more bring into operation the automatic system of credit regulation that prevented abnormal credit expansion before the war, we must construct a new gold policy. In working toward either of these ends the first step is to deal with the abnormal factor that has been injected into the present situation, namely the excess gold in our possession.

Ever since the close of the war strong hopes have been entertained that some means would be found whereby this excess gold could now be returned to Europe. However, it must now be admitted that the present international situation offers no basis for the confident expectation that through the channels of normal appearing, practicable, we shall soon be relieved of our disturbing excess of gold. The break-down of the old automatic system has thrown upon the Federal reserve system a responsibility that was never contemplated by its founders. This system presupposed the working of normal forces that automatically adjusted the greater allocations in the credit mechanism. No central bank has ever been called upon to face the particular problem now confronting the Federal reserve system.

If we had gold reserves in this country not in excess of normal needs, it would not be difficult for our Federal reserve banks to control expansion and contraction of credit pretty well within the limits required by sound business. Any movement in the direction of an unsound expansion would then be reflected in such a decline in the gold ratio as to give a warning not only to the Federal reserve banks, but to all business and financial institutions. The reason for readjustments of the rediscount rate, therefore, would be clearly evident, and no false position would then exist to furnish apparent support to those desiring to bring pressure upon the reserve banks to follow unsound practices.

In expressing our Federal reserve ratio at present, we treat the entire amount of gold in the Federal reserve system as if it all possessed the same character. This is clearly misleading. Our present vast gold holdings are in reality made up of three funds. The first represents the portion that normally belongs to us for the use of credit extensions to domestic business units. It is ours in every sense of the word and we can safely utilize it for the extension of credit, within the limits dictated by past experience. The second part constitutes what may be called our international fund. It represents the part that is normally used in foreign exchange transactions to keep American international relations substantially in equilibrium with the rest of the world. This fund we should, of course, retain within the regular channels.

After setting aside our domestic fund, and allowing liberally for an international exchange fund, we still possess a third. This latter fund, of course, belongs to us legally. In an economic sense, embracing any plan of Europe to return to the gold standard and the return of the old automatic system of regulation, it cannot be said to belong to us. It constitutes, in large part, the fund of European nations and until it can be returned to them under conditions enabling them to use it for credit purposes, we cannot expect them to return to the full gold standard.

If we continue to hold this excess gold in our domestic credit fund, it is not unlikely that both it and our domestic credit fund of gold may further depreciate in value. The more this gold depreciates in value the more we shall require in our domestic fund to support an adequate volume of credit. Unless we dispose of this gold in such a way as to prevent the further depreciation of its value, therefore, no one can foretell how much gold we shall need in the future to finance business, and it will become increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to return this gold to Europe without undergoing a deflation and perhaps very unfortunate liquidation.

Let us set aside the excess gold as a special fund to be returned to Europe as soon as Europe is able to utilize it. In the meantime, we shall have a regular reserve fund ample for domestic credit purposes and ample funds for normal foreign exchange purposes. Whenever the outflow of gold for foreign exchange purposes assumes abnormal proportions we can then draw on the excess fund in proportion to the excess demands of foreign exchange.

The precise method of segregating this fund is not a matter of great importance. Whether it should be segregated physically or only mentally is a matter of indifference. The essential requirements are that it should not be used in the computation of the Federal reserve ratio; that it should not be available in any form as a basis for further credit extension for domestic business; and that the public should understand clearly the nature of this fund and the reason why it has been segregated.

Having the excess gold thus set aside we can proceed to regulate our own domestic fund more nearly in accordance with approved methods of banking control. We shall have ample gold for all sound business; the gold will not suffer rapid depreciation on our hands; and we shall be relieved of the danger of another drastic fall in the value of money. The bogey of excessive inflation or deflation that has caused such great uncertainty in the business world will then be largely removed.

EMPIRE RESOURCES.

WEALTH IN CROWN COLONIES.

The Economic Conference and the Colonies" was the title of a paper read by Sir Edward Davson, before the Royal Society of Arts, on June 8th. The views expressed by the Governors of several Crown Colonies who were in England on leave lent special interest to the discussion which followed the paper.

The Duke of Devonshire, who presided, said that there was an evergrowing interest shown by the people of Great Britain in the welfare of the Crown Colonies. Although a great part of the time of the Conference would be taken up with matters affecting the Dominions, he had no doubt that every attention would be paid to the affairs of the Colonies. The visit of Mr. Wood to the West Indies had been of great value, and in a few months' time Mr. Ormsby Gore would pay a similar visit to the West African Colonies. He wished that the demands of Parliament and the administration of the Colonial Office were not so great as to prevent the Secretary of State himself from visiting the different parts of the Empire overseas. The present administration, however, had every confidence in "the man on the spot," and he hoped that all Colonial Governors would look upon the officials of the Colonial Office as their friends. (Cheers.)

In tracing the development of the Economic Conference Sir Edward Davson said that it was stated that the Conference would include representation of the Colonies and Protectorates. This was satisfactory as indicating that the interests of the Colonies, as distinct from the Dominions, were not to be forgotten. It was obvious in this connection that while there might be many questions which applied to the Dominions alone, the combined interests of the two were frequently concerned and the views of the Colonies were therefore necessary if the best solution of the problems involved was to be found.

How much of the time of the Conference could be devoted to purely Colonial matters remained to be seen, for it must naturally be assumed that the affairs of the Dominions would claim the major part. Circumstances and conditions varied in different Colonies, but there was an underlying principle of development, which was common to all. It might be that the seeking for this principle should rather be left to a Colonial section of the Conference presided over by the Secretary of State. It might be alternatively that more rapid progress would have been made if the governors and commercial representatives had been called to a Colonial Conference as an auxiliary to the greater one, but they must assume that Colonial problems would receive adequate consideration at the Conference as it was now being organized.

PROBLEM OF REPRESENTATION.

The matter of their representation was, however, not without difficulties. They obviously could not expect the same status as the Dominions and, even so, the presence of representatives of each of them would unduly increase the size of the assembly. He suggested that for the purposes of the Conference, the Colonies might be divided into four main groups; namely, East Africa, West Africa, the East and the Atlantic—although exceptional cases might call for additional members—and that an individual representative of each should attend the Conference in an advisory capacity, with limited rights as regards addressing it.

After describing the resources of the various Crown Colonies throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Davson said that to sum them up in a word, they had an area of two million square miles, a population of nearly 47 millions, an annual trade of over £550,000,000, and a public debt of only £21,000,000. Their trade with the United Kingdom—import and export—might be roughly taken as £100,000,000 a year.

In respect of these Colonies our object must be twofold; first, to increase their productive power and develop their mineral wealth; and secondly, to see that the growth of demand for manufactured goods consequent on the increasing wealth might be filled by Great Britain—and by those parts of the Empire which can meet the demand—rather than by foreign countries. (Cheers.)

To develop the resources of the Crown Colonies it was necessary to improve and extend transport facilities. Preference should always be given to private enterprise, and every inducement compatible with the Colony's welfare should be offered to the intending investor. There were, however, propositions which could not tempt the private capitalist owing to the reward being too remote, and the next alternative was for the Colony itself to be permitted to raise loans in the London market in order that it might be placed in a position to undertake the work. But even this would sometimes fall as a solution, and if the Colony could not find a way to provide the necessary interest and sinking fund it would decline to face the undertaking, and so development would be checked.

On such occasions the Imperial Government might well consider the advisability of advancing the amount required and either funding or waiving the interest for a period of years as might be considered best, thus ensuring that the Colony was given breathing time to earn the profits before having to pay the charges.

He urged the grant of an all-round Imperial preference at a rate of 33.3 per cent. It was impossible to guarantee to the Colonies that a profitable market could always be found. But it was surely possible to offer some security of market, and, assuming that Great Britain required certain commodities, it was not too much to ask that, wherever duties may be imposed to meet our needs or revenue, a preference should be given to our Colonies as against the foreigner, so that whatever be the world's price—whether profitable or not—they might know that we looked to them in the first place to supply our wants.

In conclusion, he said that he had been discussing only questions of material progress and economic development, but behind there lay something deeper and greater. There had, by dispensation of Providence, been given to our charge the care of nearly fifty million people of many races around the world. Their material welfare was important, but beyond this there fell upon us the care and responsibility for their moral and mental progress, of educating them and uplifting them to an ever higher plane of civilization. It might be said that it was not relevant to an Economic Conference, but of this he was doubtful. For matters of production and trading were but a part of the task—which was our British heritage—of guiding and guarding the welfare of these millions whose destinies were committed to our charge. (Loud cheers.)

THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Nigeria, said that the West African Colonies sent all their produce to a single market and a single customer. He was afraid that so far as the Conference in October was concerned they would not be able to give very much in the nature of preference.

The Master of Elibank said that it would be of the greatest advantage to the representatives of the Dominions if at the Economic Conference they would establish personal contact with representatives of the Crown Colonies. To-day the only preferential arrangement between a Dominion and the Crown Colonies was that in existence between Canada and the West Indies. He thought it important that any preferential agreement within the Empire should be for a definite term of years.

Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Kenya Colony, said that Uganda produced one hundred thousand bales of good-class cotton last year, and that one native reserve in Kenya had produced one hundred tons of maize a day. Such figures showed the value of the produce of that Colony to the Empire. In our East African Colonies there were ten million willing workers. All they needed was sympathy, education, and encouragement.

Sir Frederick Guggisberg said that as Governor of the Gold Coast he welcomed to the utmost the proposal for an Economic Conference. He hoped, however, that it would avoid one thorny subject. The native of West Africa was rather alarmed by the term "economic development," which he understood to mean the exploiting of his land. He hoped that the Economic Conference would be careful not to make it clear that the aim would be to help the African native to develop his own land.

Mr. A. R. Slater, Governor of Sierra Leone, and Mr. Richard Jebb also spoke.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Davson and the Chairman, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that there was a growing sense of responsibility in the self-governing Dominions towards the needs of Colonies which were not self-governing. Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, had acquired little empires of their own in the mandated areas placed upon their control, and this fact was beginning to broaden their vision. Both the Economic Conference and the British Empire Exhibition would illustrate in their respective ways the interdependence of the different parts of the Empire upon each other. (Cheers.)

"BETTER ENGLISH WEEK."

NOVEL GAME IN NOVA SCOTIA.

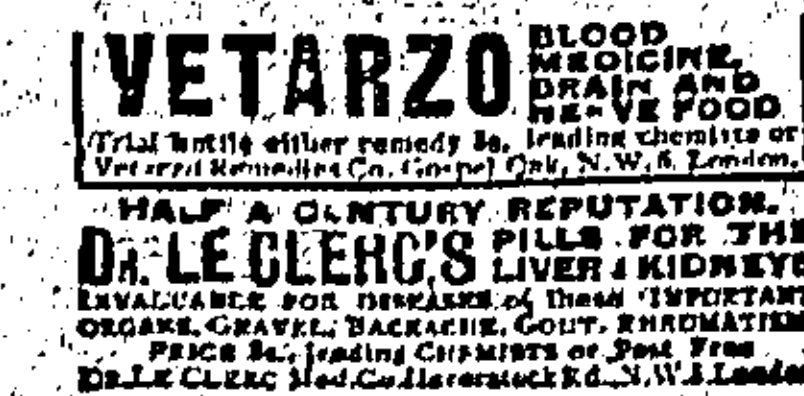
Nova Scotia, long regarded as a "well of English, pure and undefiled," launched a "Better English Week Drive," on May 25th, with Miss Rosemond M. de Wolfe Archibald, a teacher at Acadia Seminary in Wolfville, as one of the leaders. Miss Archibald claims to have a brand new system of teaching the spoken word. She has invented a game known as "corrections." "One day during the war," she explains, "I realized the swift change from a raw recruit to a finished soldier that a month of military drill produced. Then I saw the amazing folly in our methods of teaching correct speech. I called my pupils to their feet, to stand at attention, to salute the flag, and to recite in concert a few correct sentences, drill fashion. Then I sent them forth to correct errors, copying down corrections only of all mistakes detected at home, in school, and in public speaking. The effect on their speech was magical. In a week of practice we had accomplished what lifetime of theory has often failed to do. To-day parents are playing the game of corrections with their children, and incidentally, benefiting by it. The child links up his language with his flag. He is made to feel that it is just as treasonable to make a mistake in his speech as to dishonour that flag."

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*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	First half of Sept.
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	First half of November

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	26th July, Calling at Manila
*Schöer	12,300 tons	25th Aug., do.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	—
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	—
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	—
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	—

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Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
S/S "Bolivia"	12th July	17th August
M/S "Australien"	19th July	30th August
M/S "Java"	25th August	30th September
M/S "Africa"	10th September	10th October
M/S "Chile"	10th October	16th November

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RENT BILL.

NEW SAFEGUARDS.

OPPOSITION TO SYSTEM OF RENT COURTS.

The text of the new Rent Control Bill for Great Britain was issued last month. The following is a summary of its main provisions:

Control of all houses to be continued to June 24th, 1925.

Houses to be decoupled whenever the landlord regains possession.

Landlords who owned houses before June 1923 may obtain possession, if required for themselves, any of their children, any person resident with them, or any person engaged in the whole-time employment of themselves or a tenant.

Houses may be acquired if needed by the local authority, or for any purpose in the public interest.

Landlord may obtain possession if the tenant, without his consent, has sublet the house.

Tenant may appeal against increase of rent if house is in state of disrepair.

Rent of sublet house may be increased by 10 per cent.

Excessive charge for furniture or fixtures or attendance to be regarded as offence against the Act.

County Courts to have power of determining any question of the amount of rent or of increase of rent permitted.

After the expiry of the Act tenant may appeal to County Court against eviction on the ground of exceptional hardship.

To assist County Court, Minister of Health may establish reference committees for consideration and report on rent, character, or condition of houses.

Procedure of reference committees to be settled by Minister of Health.

Reference committees may decide questions of rent submitted by tenant and landlord.

This section to continue until June 1930, unless previously repealed by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

The new Bill declares that the provisions of the principal Act shall continue in force until June 24th, 1925.

Where the landlord of a dwelling house to which the principal Act applies is now in possession of the whole of the house, or subsequently comes into possession of it, it will be removed from the scope of the Act.

In other words, once a landlord obtains possession of the house it is removed from control. This is particularly important in view of Clause 2 (b) of the new Bill, which gives the landlord right to possession "if the dwelling-house is reasonably required by the landlord for occupation as a residence for himself, or for any of his children, or for any person bona fide residing with him, or for some person engaged, or to be engaged, in his whole-time employment or in the whole-time employment of some tenant from him (and except as otherwise provided by this sub-section) the Court is satisfied that alternative accommodation reasonably suitable to the residential and other needs of the tenant and his family is available."

This proviso concerning alternative accommodation, however, is not to apply to any landlord who became the landlord before June 10th, 1923.

It appears, therefore, that this class of landlord will be able to obtain possession of his house for the use of himself, his family, a person residing with him, or a person in the whole-time employment of himself or a tenant, and the house will then automatically pass out of control.

This seems to be a point on which the Bill will require scrutiny.

Mr. E. O'Shea's Committee considered this point, but they recommended that this concession should be given only to a landlord who desired the house for himself or his children.

The Bill provides that where the landlord grants a valid lease for a term ending at some date after June 1925, the Act shall cease to apply. Facilities are given for the landlord to recover possession if the house is reasonably required for the duties of a local authority or for any purpose which, in the opinion of the Court, is in the public interest, and the Court is satisfied as to alternative accommodation.

TENANT PROTECTIONS.

The case of the tenant profiteer is met by a clause which gives the landlord the right to regain possession if, after July 31st, 1923, the tenant, without the consent of the landlord, has sublet the whole or part of the house.

A clause providing the suspension of the increase of rent on the ground of disrepair is not likely to be opposed by the good landlords, who recognize that, as they are entitled to 25 per cent. for repairs, there is no reason why they should not carry them out.

The excessive charge for furniture in deals with in a clause which states that where the purchase of any furniture or other articles is required as a condition of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy or sub-tenancy of a house, if the price demanded exceeds the reasonable price of the articles, the excess shall be treated as if it were a fine or premium, and the provisions of the principal Act, including the penal provisions, will apply accordingly.

A similar clause deals with the question of attendance.

The County is given power on the application of a landlord or tenant to determine summarily any questions as to the amount of the standard or net rent of any house or as to the increase of rent permitted.

Where part of a house is sublet, an amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of the net rent shall be deemed to be a permitted increase.

The second part of the Bill, which is likely to prove the more contentious, deals with restrictions on the right of possession in certain cases after the expiry of control in 1925.

This section provides that if proceedings are taken against a tenant and it should appear to the County Court that the proceedings are harsh or oppressive, or that exceptional hardship would be caused to the sitting tenant, the Court may refuse to make an order and postpone the date of possession for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit.

In order to assist the Court in the determination of questions arising under this part of the Bill, in relation to the rent, character, or condition of the house, the Minister of Health may establish reference committees, to whom such questions may be referred by the Court for consideration and report, as the Court thinks proper.

The constitution, jurisdiction, and procedure of such reference committees established under this part of the measure shall be such as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Minister of Health.

Provision may also be made by the regulations for the reference to, and determination by, a reference committee of any questions in relation to the rent payable or to be paid by a sitting tenant which may be submitted

to them by the tenant and landlord. Such regulations must be laid on the table of the House. The second part of the Bill is to continue in force until June 24th, 1930, provided that, if a resolution is passed by both Houses of Parliament for the repeal of it on any earlier date, it shall be lawful for his Majesty in Council to repeal this part of the date specified in the resolution.

While the majority of members approve the general principle of the first part of the Bill, there is a certain amount of anxiety as to the second part, and a fear that it may be the prelude to the setting up of a regular system of Rent Courts in Great Britain.

There is little doubt that a movement in that direction would be strenuously opposed as likely to remove housing from the sphere of supply and demand, and efforts will be made to insist that on no account shall the machinery set up under the Bill be continued in force after 1930.—Times.

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NEWCHANG via CREFOO	"LOKSANG"	Wednesday, 11th July, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 11th July, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Friday, 13th July, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Friday, 13th July, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"SAUSANG"	Friday, 13th July, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Friday, 13th July, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 13th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Sunday, 15th July, Noon.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI		
& KOBE	"HOSANG"	Monday, 16th July, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NANSANG"	Monday, 16th July, 3 p.m.
KORE via MOJI	"LAISANG"	Wednesday, 18th Aug. Noon.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSANG"	Saturday, 7th Aug. 8 a.m.

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"GLENSANDA"	31st July	"GLENIFFER"	7th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENSHANE"	10th Aug.	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	11th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	27th Aug.			
"GLENLUCE"	10th Sept.			

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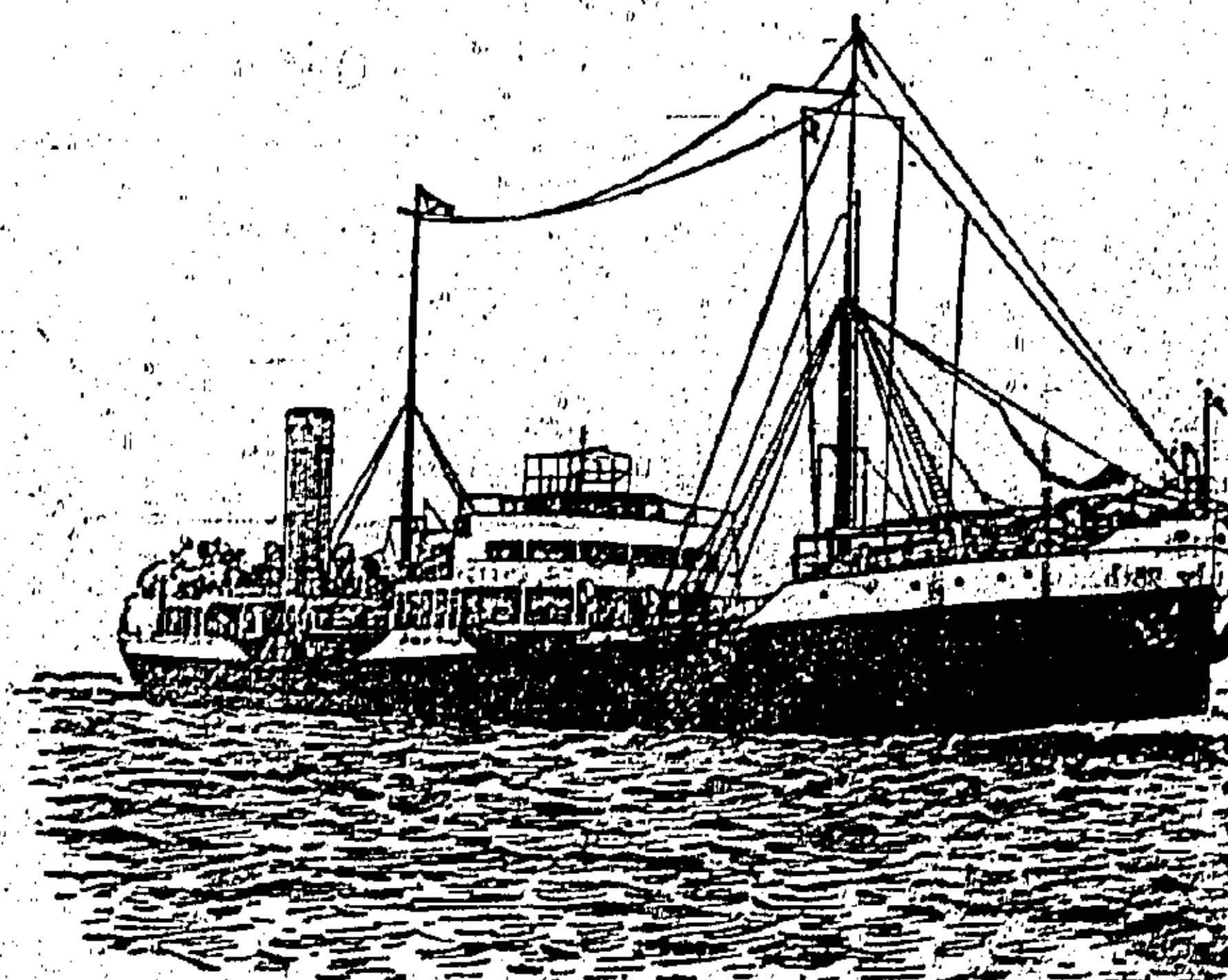
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ANGKOR ...	...	...	31st Aug.
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ANDRE LEBON ...	29th June	31st July	17th Sept.
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"NAGPORE"	5,283	17th July, Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	18th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	8,059	25th July	Mars. Gib., London & Antwerp
"RODAN"	8,695	4th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KATIA"	9,017	8th Aug.	B'way, Mars. Gib., Udon & A'werp.
"KARNIA"	8,841	14th July, D.L.	Mars. Gib., London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,813	28th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONIA"	10,512	7th Sept.	B'way, Mars. Gib., Udon & A'werp.
"DONGOLA"	9,068	21st Sept.	Mars. Gib., London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,597	28th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Oct.	B'way, Mars. Gib., Udon & A'werp.
"KARNATA"	9,098	19th Oct.	Mars. Gib., London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,702	23rd Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KATIA"	8,887	2nd Nov.	Mars. Gib., London & A'werp.
"MALWA"	10,241	16th Nov.	do.
"RODAN"	8,695	30th Nov.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KATIA"	9,017	14th Dec.	B'way, Gib., London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,059		Mars. Gib., London & Antwerp.

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"TANDA"	6,956	11th July, 3 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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"ST. ALBANS"	4,550	4th Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

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 The P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, the P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for South Africa and London via Port Natal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KASHMIR"	8,980	14th July, D.L.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	22nd July	Shanghai only.
"MACDONIA"	10,512	28th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

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Telephone: Central 3165

Telegrams (Furness)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

(21)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
 "ALBA MARU" ... Saturday, 14th July

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon
 Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.
 "MEXICO MARU" ... Friday, 17th Aug.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.
 "HIMALAYA MARU" ... Friday, 20th July

SAYON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
 "KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.
 "INDO MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Aug.

VICTORIA, BRATTLE, TARTAN & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
 "ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 11th July

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
 "HAMBURG MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.
 "LONDON MARU" ... Tuesday, 17th July

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.
 "AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 18th July, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
 "SOBU MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd July, Noon.
 TAKAO DIRECT.
 "KISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 10th July, 10 a.m.
 For sailing dates and further particulars apply to—
 S. SEIMA, Manager.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port	Steamer	Date of Departure	D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th July	2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 10th July	4 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 10th July	4 p.m.
HAIKOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 11th July	9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 11th July	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUICHANG"	On 11th July	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LUCHOW"	On 16th July	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KINGYUAN"	On 16th July	4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"HUICHOW"	On 17th July	Noon.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 17th July	2 p.m.
	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 19th July	10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong: Sundays (extending to Peking), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

HONGKONG LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Telephone Central 33

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

11, 100 & 101, 102 CAN BE VIEWED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Cebu, & Aus. Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	19th July.	2nd August, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

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TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Des Hongkong 18th July.

Leave Hongkong 18th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY
 SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF
 LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

TO MANILA, ILOILO AND CEBU.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

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Phone Central No. 8008.

K. A. HEYUM, Res. Agent.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 10th July.
 S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th August.
 S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON-PASSENGERS.
 REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £66.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about end of Aug.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 2nd August.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.
 Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
 S.S. "UNZUMBI" ... sailing on or about 25th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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